



## LONDON GAZETTE.

### ADMIRALTY OFFICE—October 23.

Copy of 1 Letter from Rear Admiral HARVEY, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, the 8th August, 1798.

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's armed sloop Charlotte, commanded by Lieutenant John Williams, captured the 9th ult. off Demarary River, De Esse Andenemung Dutch privateer schooner, belonging to Surinam, of 8 guns and 38 men, which he sent to Demarary. She was upon a three months cruise, had been out nineteen days, but made no captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay,

Martinique, 8th Sept. 1798.

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that, since my letter to you of the 10th February last, the ships and vessels of his Majesty's squadron under my command have recaptured six British and sixteen American vessels, of different denominations, bound to and from these islands.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Copy of another Letter from Rear-Admiral HARVEY, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, 8th September 1798.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that since my letter to you of the 8th ultimo, his Majesty's ships Concorde and Lapwing have captured the undismantled French privateers, (schooners) belonging to Guadaloupe:

Le Monarque, of eight guns and seventy-two men.

La Sauvage, of ten guns and twenty men—and

La Fortune, of two guns and twenty-two men.

And the Lapwing captured, on the 12th ult. the Invariable schooner letter of marque, of four guns and twenty men, laden with dry goods, from St. Bartholomew's bound to Guadaloupe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

WAR OFFICE, October 23.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel John Slade, from the 10th light dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Kinsey, who exchanges.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant Thomas Pate Hankin to be Captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Carter, who retires. Cornet Abraham Ludlow to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hankin.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain John Walhouse to be Major, by purchase, vice Watson, whom his Majesty has been graciously pleased to allow to dispose of his commission. Lieutenant David Corbet, to be Captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Walhouse. Cornet Charles Leslie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Corbet. Lieutenant Robert Champion, from the South Gloucester militia, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Leslie.

4th Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel John Kinsey, from the 1st dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Slade, who exchanges. 5th Dragoons—James White, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice P. D. Hamilton, promoted.

6th Dragoons—John Laing, to be Cornet, by purchase.

7th Dragoons—Lieutenant John Sutin, from the 15th light dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Simpson, promoted to the 15th light dragoons.

8th Dragoons—Lieutenant William Rowe Dunbar, from the 6th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Monday, who exchanges. Surgeon Jonathan Cosgrave, from the half-pay of the late ad bateman 69th foot, to be Surgeon vice Bishop, who exchanges.

9th Dragoons—George Crozier to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Murray, promoted.

10th Dragoons—Ensign Thomas Southwell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blackwood, who retires. Ensign W. W. Welsay, from the 6th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Skottowe, promoted.

11th Dragoons—Lieutenant Edward Kerrison, from the 6th ragoons, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Cuming, promoted.

12th Dragoons—Ensign M. M. Madden to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Torren, promoted.

13th Dragoons—Ensign Thomas Seth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice McLeod, promoted.

14th Dragoons—Lieutenant John Fox, from the 85th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hompesch, who exchanges.

15th Dragoons—Lieutenant James Monday, from the 35th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Dunbar, who exchanges.

16th Dragoons—Lieutenant V. W. Hompesch, from the 2d dragoons, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fox, who exchanges. Cornet William Gordon, from the 2d dragoon guards, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dayrell, promoted.

17th Dragoons—Ensign Thomas Walsh to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Law, promoted.

### BREVET.

Capra Thomas Inglis, on the half-pay of the late 126th foot, to be Major in the army. Commission dated January 26. 1798.

### BANKRUPT.

James Sayers, Slough, Bucks-shire, innkeeper, dealer, &c. George Tapp, of Oakhill, Somerset, hosier. William Fox, of Bristol, ropemaker. Thomas Nichols, of Birmingham, Warwick, grocer. Elizabeth West, of Coventry, baker. T. Perkins & J. Lazarus, Marybone Street Middlesex, mercers. Louis Jansen, of St Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, Music-dealer. Ralph Smith, Liverpool, slater, plasterer, &c.

### OCTOBER 26.

Yesterday at noon their Majesties and four Princes came from Windsor Lodge to the Queen's House. A day of general thanksgiving is to be observed for our late successes, and a proclamation will be soon issued for that purpose. His Majesty intends on this occasion to go again in procession to St Paul's Cathedral, attended by both Houses of Parliament.

A duel was fought at Fort Royal Martinique, the latter end of August, between Mr Brigs, secretary to Admiral Harvey, and Lieutenant Tricot, son to the Admiral of that name; in which the former was shot through the heart, and instantly expired. The survivor, it is said, is to be brought to a court-martial, on a charge of disobedience of orders.

According to private letters from Vienna, brought by the Hamburg mail, the French troops which had retired into the Fort at Malta, had offered to capitulate to the Maltese inhabitants, who had got possession of the cisterns of water, and had deprived the troops of water entirely. The inhabitants had refused their offer to capitulate, and it was thought they would surrender. No official accounts of this have been received from our Minister at Vienna, but it was believed there, and Baron Thugut had communicated it to the foreign Minister. The want of an official communication on the subject, is a circumstance which, supposing the fact to be true, is not easily to be accounted for.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.  
The Humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

" Most Gracious Sovereign,

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly approach your Majesty with our warmest congratulations on the very important victory lately obtained off the Nile, by your Majesty's fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, over a French fleet superior in force, and in a chosen situation, extremely advantageous to the enemy.

" We take the earliest opportunity of testifying to your Majesty our heartfelt joy at an event so glorious to this nation, so splendid and decisive, unexampled in naval history, and reflecting the highest honour on the courage and abilities of the gallant Admiral and his officers, and the discipline and irresistible bravery of British seamen.

" So complete a destruction of the French navy in that part of the world, must be productive of the most beneficial consequences—We trust it will frustrate the exterminating designs of an overbearing and implacable enemy, route the states to resist and circumvent their wide extending power, and by its brilliant effect excite the admiration of surrounding nations.

" May the Almighty continue to give effect to your Majesty's arms, and thereby infuse security to your dominions and happiness to your people; and as soon as it shall please his Divine Will, restore to your Majesty's kingdoms, on a firm and lasting basis, the blessings of peace."

His Majesty was pleased to return a suitable answer.

An account reached the Admiralty, that the whole of the French transports in the Nile have been either taken or destroyed. This account has been received from Vienna. It is not official, but we hear it is believed at the Admiralty.

Admiral Nelson has carried with him to Naples the Alexander, Culloden, Vanguard, and Bon Citoyen, being the most disabled ships.

Generals Humbert, Sarazin, and the other French officers lately taken prisoners in Ireland, arrived in town last Tuesday, and set out yesterday for Dover; from which port they return to France on their parole, until they shall be exchanged.

The moderation and temperance of a Republican, are amongst the qualities he lays claim to.—How far this applies to the French, the following circumstance will shew:—It is an account of the breakfast of General Humbert, and his officers, at the Black Lion and Swan in Congleton, on their way from Liverpool to Lichfield.—They had for their repast, a large loin of mutton fried, a neck of mutton fried, a large dish of potatoes fried in the fat, a ham, a tongue, two fowls, a chicken pie, a cold shoulder of mutton, four dishes of pickles, a lobster, a crab, two dozen penny loaves, a large brown loaf, nine tankards of ale and porter, four bottles of wine, and a pint of brandy.—They asked for salmon, but there was none in the house; they then ordered coffee and bread and butter, of which they partook plentifully. Of this provision there was nothing left but the knuckle end of the ham. There were 21 French officers; and, with other expences, their bill was one guinea each.

The Hamburg mail due on Sunday arrived yesterday afternoon, but brought no intelligence of importance.

By letters lately received from the Cape of Good Hope, we learn, that the troops there were remarkably healthy. At a review of the 84th regiment, consisting of 1100, and of the Scotch Brigade of 700 men, not more than 30 men were absent on account of sickness.

A letter from Raffadt of the 12th infat states, " That, on the 8th, the Prussian Embassy presented a note to the French Plenipotentiaries, purporting in substance, that his Prussian Majesty could not agree, either to the old bed of the Rhine forming the limit of the French Republic on the Lower Rhine, or to the island of Buderich being ceded to France; and that, in regard to both these points, they must repeat the declaration contained in their note of the 19th of last Jule."

### VIENNA—October 10.

The Court Gazette of this day contains a long extract from the manifesto published by the Ottoman Porte against France, and communicated to all the Foreign Ministers. It is to the following purport:

" It is known to all Courts, that the friendship and good understanding of the Sublime Porte with France, in conformity with treaties, has been carefully maintained by the Porte. Immediately after the French revolution commenced, when the European powers confederated to make war upon France, the conduct of the rulers of that nation was highly irregular; but the Porte still observed its ancient alliance, and remained neutral. Frequently was it invited to take part in the war. The conduct of France daily excited greater enmity against her, and the keys of the country, to the north, were in the hands of the troops of the Emperor; the only arsenal of the French fleets in the Mediterranean (Toulon) had fallen into the power of the English; La Vendee was in a state of insurrection, and France weak, and in danger. Had the Porte then broken its neutrality, the French nation must have been reduced to despair; but on the contrary it acted in a manner so favourable towards France, as frequently to excite the displeasure of other powers.

After a conduct so generous, the Sublime Porte might reasonably have expected that France would have acknowledged the value of its friendship. But the persons in power in that country, only attentive to their own interest, and the extending and maintaining their own authority, sought to spread the fire of revolution which had desolated their own country, over all others; to destroy every constitution and every religion; to plunder every thing valuable; and, misleading mankind by the empty phantom of liberty, to plunge the human race again into its savage state. To obtain this end, and all means with them were just, they neither spared the most remote or the most friendly powers, but every where endeavoured to excite insurrection against regular authorities.

On the one hand, the French Envoy gave the Porte the strongest assurance of friendship, and endeavoured to prevail on it to engage in a war with other powers; while on the other side, the generals commanding in Italy were indefatigable in dispatching emissaries to Romelia, the Morea, and the Islands, to excite the subjects of the Grand Seignior to rebellion. The letter of Buonaparte to the Mainots and other writings, the produc-

tions of his treacherous genius, are well known. When the Porte complained of this, the French Government replied, that it wished nothing so much as to maintain its friendship with the Porte; but the generals made no alteration in their conduct, but acted more boldly and openly than before.

The Porte by this was convinced of the falsehood of the assertions of the Directory, and the conformity of the criminal conduct of its Ministers with their instructions. Though it appeared useless to make further complaints, hopes were entertained that it might be possible that the Directory might at last renounce the wretched policy of throwing the whole world into confusion; or that at length the French nation itself, wearied with the endless evils with which from the beginning of the revolution it had been overwhelmed by the ambition and self-interest of intriguing persons, would change the state of things. The Sublime Porte therefore was silent, and observing the utmost moderation, avoided every occasion of rupture.

The French Government had declared, that it had no wish to extend its territory, and that when peace should be concluded, the conquered countries should be restored. Yet has France not only conquered large countries, but after her arts had separated the combined powers, she has attacked, without any other pretext than of doing mischief, republics and other independent states which have observed the same neutrality as the Porte, and wherever we found them without defence.

At length, totally dismising all regard for honour or shame, and in order to declare to all nations that she is to be bound by no treaties, and makes no difference between friendship and enmity, by a most unexampled violation of the rights of nations, she has, with piratical violence, attacked Egypt, the most valuable province of an empire from which she received proofs the most unequivocal, of the sincerest friendship.

As soon as it was known to the Porte that Egypt was to be attacked, the French Envoy, Ruffin, was sent for to a conference, and questioned concerning the views of his Government. He replied, that the plan of the Directory was totally unknown to him, but he believed it was intended to punish the Beys, and distress the English East India trade.

He was answered, that an attack on Egypt, under whatever pretence, would be considered by the Porte as a declaration of war, and that not a foot of land in Egypt would be ceded; that if the Beys acted wrong, the Directory should have appealed to the Porte; that there was the strictest friendship between the Porte and Great Britain, and that no passage would be allowed through the states of the former to the injury of the latter. Of all this he was informed by the Directory.

Before he could send off his dispatches, he received another letter from the Directory, importing that Buonaparte was indeed going to Egypt, but only to punish the Beys; to procure advantages to the trade of France, and to do injury to England; and that an Ambassador would be sent to Constantinople, to point out to the Porte the various advantages that would result to it from this expedition; but, if it could not understand them and would persist in making war, it would immediately be attacked by the two Imperial Courts. Of this unmeaning communication Ruffin delivered a copy.

Ali Effendi, Envoy of the Porte at Paris, in consequence of orders he received, waited on Talleyrand Perigord, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and required of him a categorical explanation. This Minister, who had probably forgotten what he had wrote to Ruffin, assumed the language of dissimulation, and absolutely denied, that there was any intention to attack Egypt; that the commission of Buonaparte was only against Malta; and that the destruction of that order deserved the thanks of all good Mussulmen.

It is hence manifest, that the Directory wished to deceive the Porte, and gain time to learn the fate of their fleet.

Blinded by pride and vanity, they have forgotten every thing that is called Principle, and not a word they say is to be confided in.

Their arbitrary violent measures have no other object than to loosen the bands of union of all nations, to which end they employ both secret art and open fire and sword.

They mean every where to erect feeble republics, which France may govern, and thus proceed to enslave the world.

[The remainder of this Manifesto states the Turkish preparations for war, the fending of the French Ambassador to the Seven Towers, and calls upon all the European Powers to make a common cause with the Porte.]

### COLOGN, Oct. 10.

The English on the 6th inst. made an attack on Flushing. The cannonade was very severe between their ships and the batteries on the coast. The enemy threw several bombs and howitzers into the town, but did no damage. The English squadron upon this coast consists of about 50 sail, and has troops on board.

### MILAN—October 1.

Our Gazettes some days since announced the taking of an English ship of the squadron of Admiral Nelson by the Genereux, one of the French ships which escaped from the battle of the Nile. To-day the same papers have published the following letter:

J. ALLEMAND, the elder, Commandant of the division stationed at this Port, to Citizen BRUNNE, General in Chief of the army of Italy.

Citizen General, I announce to you the arrival of the corvette la Brune in this port, commanded by the captain of the frigate Nieuport, from Corfu. The captain of the said corvette informs me, that he left at Corfu, the ship le Genereux, commanded by citizen Lejouaille, with an English ship of 54 guns, which he had taken off Candia, after an engagement of four hours. This ship had been sent from Alexandria with dispatches for the English Admiral at Gibraltar.

ALLEMAND.

### ANCONA, Sept. 20.

Note—The English ship is named the Leander, and was carried into Corfu by the Genereux, on the 21st September.

The following cruel practice is one of the favourite amusements among the populace in Egypt. They lay the eggs of a hen in a fowl's nest. Upon seeing the chickens, the male, in amazement, calls his neighbouring flocks together; who in revenge for the affront put upon them, destroy the poor innocent female, while he bewails her misfortune in heavy lamentations.

The remittances to this country from the continent have of late been so great that there is at this moment more cash in the Bank than there has been at any period since the commencement of the war.

### Letter from on board the Fishguard.

On the 26th of October, lat. 28° 23' N. long. 7° W. we fell in with a large French frigate, and after an hour's running fight came to close action with her, which lasted for 25 minutes, when the Fishguard being perfectly ungovernable—the bow-lines, braces, top-sails, back stays, and the whole of the running rigging being cut away, at this critical moment she endeavoured to make off; but the activity of the officers and ship's company in repairing the damages, soon enabled us to come up with her again, and the fight was renewed, and continued with great spirit and resolution for an hour and 50 minutes, when she surrendered to his Majesty's ship Fishguard, and proved to be L'Immortalite, a new frigate, mounting 40 guns on the main deck 24 pounds six 9 pounders with 42lb. caronades on the quarter-deck and forecastle; she was commanded by Citizen Le Grand, who was killed in the action; she was one of the squadron that lately failed for Ireland; had on board 580 men, including General Monge and some soldiers. General Monge,

### LLOYD'S MARINE LIST, Oct. 26.

Immortalite Fr nch frigate, of 44 guns, 320 men, and 400 troops, was captured the 20th inst. off Ushant, by the Fishguard frigate, after an action of two hours and an half.—The French had about 120 men killed and wounded, and the latter 40.

The Ravache French privateer, of 20 guns, and 140 men, was captured on the 19th inst. by the Cambria frigate, and brought into Plymouth.

The Jong Pieter, De Boer, from London to Amsterdam, is captured by the French.

The Royal Recovery, —, from Belfast to Hamburg, was run down the 4th inst. in the Sound of Isla, by a large vessel.

The Birmingham, Corks, from Baltimore to London, has been taken by Ravache privateer, retaken by the Cambria frigate, and arrived at Plymouth.

The Fortitude, —, from Riga to Lisbon, is totally lost in Riga Bay.

The Mary, Kennedy, of Liverpool, and five other English vessels, are captured by a French privateer.

The Bear, Vaughan, from Liverpool to Martinique, founded after ten days at sea, all the crew drown'd.

The Two Brothers, Braun, from Hamburg to St Thomas's, is lost near Vlieland on the coast of Holland, part of the cargo saved.

### MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 6—Hamburg 2—Lisbon, 8—Jamaica, 9.

Due—Ireland, 2—Hamburg 8.

### WINDS AT DEAL.

Oct. 23. S. — 24. N. W. — 25. S. S. W.

### DI.

On the 1st of October, at Abury-House, Wilts, Lieutenant-General Sir Adam Williamson, K. B. and Colonel of his Majesty's 72d regiment of foot. His death was occasioned by a violent fall, which fractured two of his ribs, and so internally bruised him, that he languished from Friday till Sunday, and then expired.

## Caledonian Mercury.

### EDINBURGH—OCTOBER 29.

The Hamburg mails which arrived in London on Thursday brought a variety of very important intelligence.

In one of the packets came Mr. ELLESWORTH, the bearer of dispatches from Sir MORTON EDEN, at Vienna, announcing the destruction of more than three hundred sail of French transports, and the capture of two Venetian frigates, in the inner harbour of Alexandria. We understand Captains HOON and TROWBRIDGE had the conduct of this grand business, which was completely carried into effect on the 5th of September, with little or no loss on the part of the English. It is added, that the enemy has also been dispossessed of two forts commanding the entrance of the harbour of Alexandria.

Letters from Florence, of the date of Oct. 1. state, that BUONAPARTE had sent a courier from his entrenched camp at Cairo, to the Bosphorus of Alexandria, offering to capitulate on the condition of his troops being permitted to embark and return to France, which had been refused.—This, however, is given only as a strong rumour, as is an account received by the way of Naples, of the fortresses of Malta having surrendered after having been reduced to great extremity, on the appearance of a combined English and Russian squadron.—A statement that obtains credit at the Admiralty, though no official intelligence of the fact has been received.

It appears confirmed by the above letters, that the Generaux, of 74 guns, which escaped after the battle of the Nile, has since sunk at Corfu, we understand, in consequence of the damage the sustained in the action with the Leander, which it is now not doubted has been captured. The William Tell, it is said, remains a prize in the hands of the Maltese; the Terpichore, it is added, has taken a French frigate which attempted to make her escape from Malta.

A squadron from Toulon had failed for the relief of this island, but had been dispersed in a storm, and obliged to return to Corfu.

The Republican party at Rome are said to be in a state of the utmost despair. The EMPEROR of GERMANY is prepared to embark 20,000 men at Trieste, for the support of Naples. General MACK is to have the command of the Neapolitan army, and a number of German officers are to be distributed in it, to restore, if possible, discipline and vigour to that relaxed body.—As soon as the English troops under General STEWART shall arrive at Melilla, all further management will be left to the most honourable General GRANDEZ.

Lord NELSON made his triumphal entry into Naples with great magnificence. The streets resounded with the shout of *Viva Bravi Angli*, and the illuminations on the event were superb.

From the Vienna Court Gazette of the 6th it appears, that the Russian and Turkish fleets formed a junction before the Seven Towers on the 20th of September, and immediately got under sail for the Archipelago.

The outworks and a part of the suburbs of Widdin have been stormed, and carried by the GRAND SIGNOR's troops. It is added, PASSAWAN OGLOU has surrendered at discretion.

The Russian fleet has 15,000 land forces on board; and besides these, are to leave an army of 60,000 men upon the Turkish frontiers, at the disposal of the Porse. The Turkish fleet consists of seven ships of the line, seven frigates, &c. and has also a number of land forces on board.

The Boys of Egypt, it is said, have engaged to attack BUONAPARTE on the land side, provided the English block up the Nile by sea.

The Manifesto of the Pôrte, which we have given from the Vienna Court Gazette, is the most prominent article contained in the Foreign Gazettes. It is suspected on the Continent not to be altogether the production of the Turkish Cabinet.

Citizen Bompard, who so gallantly defended La Hocque off the coast of Ireland, is the same officer who commanded L'Ambuscade frigate in the severe action he had with the Bolton off Sandy Hook, at an early period of the present war. In that battle we lost the brave Captain Courtenay, who commanded the Bolton. It was very remarkable, that Captain Courtenay had been the vanquisher of Captain Bompard no less than three times in the last war, from which each had a perfect knowledge of, and respected each other.

The Madrid Court Gazette of the 25th ult. contains the following article, which, under the present conjuncture of circumstances, seems of considerable moment:

His Catholic Majesty, desirous of no longer delaying to congratulate the Emperor of Russia on his accession to the throne, has resolved to send for that purpose the Duke del Parque to Peterburgh, in the character of his Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. He has at the same time promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant-General, as a reward for his merits, and also that he may appear on his mission with greater distinction.

### IRELAND.

### PARTICULARS OF THE LAST ENGAGEMENT.

#### BELFAST—OCTOBER 25.

We have been able to collect the following particulars of the late action between Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN and the French squadron, on the 12th and 13th inst. It appears that the Magnanime and the Robust bore a principal part of the above action. The English squadron got a view of the French on Thursday morning, when a general chase took place, which lasted during that day—in the night they could perceive some ships, but whether friends or foes they could not tell, until day light, when the Magnanime found herself among the French ships. The Robust coming immediately up to her, they attacked the Le Hocque, within two breadths of their ship, for two hours and fifteen minutes, when she struck to the Magnanime—the Foudroyant and Canada at that time coming up with all haste. Two frigates struck to the Foudroyant the first broadside, and the Canada did not fire a shot, the business being over before she came up. In fact, the only ships which could be said to be at all in the engagement were the Amelia, Magnanime, and two frigates which joined the English squadron, names unknown. When Le Hocque struck it became a running fight.

It is said the French had between 6000 and 7000 troops on board, with 20,000 stand of arms, the bayonets fixed, and just ready to be delivered out to their friends in this country—they have also four field pieces, with two ammunition wagons on board. The French prisoners on board the two French frigates and the Magnanime in this Lough amount to about 1000, among whom, I am told, there is a regiment, or part of a regiment of cavalry. There was none killed on board the Magnanime, the shot of Le Hocque, from her great height, going principally through her rigging—only six men are wounded on board her. The ships brought in here have a number of women on board, one of whom has been delivered of a son since the engagement.

It appears, by some of the French officers, prisoners on board the French frigates now lying here, that their positive orders were to land at Lough Swilly, and no other place, and that if they were pursued and overtaken, in that case they were to land the whole of their men, seamen included, and destroy their shipping, that they might not fall into the hands of the English, from whom they could no longer be protected. They agree that they gave themselves up for lost the instant ever a British ship hove in sight, acknowledging with much candour that they were conscious of their total inability to meet the English at sea, where they confess that England has a complete superiority as France has at land.

At New Ross in Ireland, on the evening of the 12th inst. strong parties of the military marched against and attacked a body of rebels collected there—above 150 were killed, and the remainder dispersed.—The Mid-Lothian cavalry were very active.

The EARL of ENNISKILLIN, and the other Members of the Court Martial, held at Dublin Barracks, as mentioned in our last, have drawn up a memorial to be presented to MARQUIS CORNWALLIS. It contains a detail of the circumstances that induced them to acquit WOLLAGHAN, who was tried for murder. The LORD LIEUTENANT's marked disapprobation of the verdict of acquittal in the above case has met with universal approbation.

Saturday, Mrs MOREHEAD of Herberthire was safely delivered of a daughter.

Died, upon the 31st July last, at Black River, Jamaica, Mr THOMAS WATSON, surgeon, son of the late Mr William Watson of Glasgow.

On Friday the 26th inst. died here Mr EBENEZER OLIPHANT, late goldsmith in Edinburgh, aged 86.

The Marquis of Lothian, we understand, gets the 11th regiment of light dragoons, vacant by the death of Field-Marshal Hodgson.

The Emperor of Russia is rendering himself obnoxious to his subjects by various acts of tyranny; and ridiculous in the eyes of Europe by his inconsistency. He has now passed an edict prohibiting the exportation of timber, deals, &c. In consequence of this ill-timed law, upward of 100 sail of vessels are likely to return to this kingdom without freights.

Captain BERRY, of Norwich, lately gave a ball to upwards of 300 of the neighbourhood, in honour of the gallant conduct of his brother, the Captain of the Vanguard. Amongst the dancers was the Captain's lady, who was only three weeks married when he was obliged to put to sea.

Fourcroy Vauquelin, the celebrated French chemist, has lately made some attempts to analyse the substance of the stone which occasions the terrible disease of that name. He has discovered the possibility of dissolving it without injury to the patient, and it is expected that the result of these experiments will afford means in most cases of avoiding the severe and dangerous operation of cutting.

### BERWICKSHIRE YROMANRY CAVALRY.

On Monday last, this excellent corps had a grand field-day at Edrow-haugh, as a compliment to the Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, who had agreed to do them the honour of inspecting them. The number of gentlemen who attended was very considerable, and the skill and accuracy they displayed in their evolutions and manœuvres was never exhibited to greater advantage.

Besides the Right Honourable Secretary, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland, a number of other gentlemen of distinction were present, all of whom expressed the highest satisfaction with the appearance of the corps, which is considered one of the very best in the three kingdoms. Mr Dundas set off for London immediately after the review.

### CONTINENTAL FORCES.

According to the French papers, the following is the stated amount of the Imperial and Russian forces, as published by the War Ministers of the Courts of Vienna and Berlin—

#### THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Infantry — 255,000 Pioneers, miners, &c. 10,000  
Cavalry — 45,000 Chasseurs on Foot 22,000  
Artillery — 25,000 Total effective 340,000

#### THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Infantry and Chasseurs — 120,000 Artillery — 12,000  
Cavalry — 40,000 Pioneers, Miners, &c. 7,000  
Total 239,000

#### THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Infantry — 300,000 Irregular and undisciplined troops, &c. 100,000  
Cavalry — 50,000 Artillery — 20,000 Total 470,000

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Oct. 27. Peggy and Nelly, Watt, from Dundee, grain—Good Intent, small, from Amsterdam, goods—Polly, Jack, from Dunbar, soap ashes—James Brown, from Greenock, herring—Experiment, Lindsay, from Montrose, malt—Isabella, Galloway, from Liverpool, bacon—Bonny Kate, Moir, from Aberdeen, ditto.

#### CLEARED OUT.

Ana, Ross, for Glasgow, goods—Leith Packet, Seton, for Hill, do—Katty, Wright, for Newcastle, do—Thomas, Irvine, for Kirkwall, do—Katherine and Isobel, Nairn, for Perth—Jenny, Clare, for London, do.

#### SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

##### UPWARDS,

Oct. 13. Ann, Martin, from Belfast to Riga, ballast—Osborn, McRandy, from Inverness to Peterburgh, ditto—Wind, N. W. fine weather. ELSINOUR, Oct. 23, 1798.

##### DOWNTOWARDS,

Oct. 15. Elbe, Salmon, from Malmö to Leith, timber—16. Briton, Rutherford, from Stockholm to London, iron—17. Margaret, White, from Dundee to ditto, wheat.

The 14th inst. arrived the Nautilus sloop of war from the Humber, and L'Unité frigate from the Nore, with about 60 sail of vessels. They both remain in the Sound together, with about 80 sail of homeward bound vessels.

Wind S. E. blowing fresh. ELSINOUR, Oct. 16. 1798.

#### FLYDEN & CO.

#### EDINBURGH PRICES OF MEAL, Oct. 23.

Lothian Oatmeal, 109 lbs. South Country per Bushel 10 lbs. First, L. 0 16 9 First, 10 1d  
Second, 0 16 6 Second, 0 0 0 Second, 10 0 0  
Third, 0 16 3 Third, 0 0 0 Third, 10 0 0

#### HIGH WATER AT LEITH.

##### MORNING, EVENING.

Tuesday Oct. 20. — 6 45 7 4  
Wednesday, 21. — 7 33 8 1  
Thursday, Nov. 1. — 8 30 8 58

#### EXCHANGES, LONDON ON

Hamburg 37 9 2½ U Dublin Bank-money 9  
Lisbon 66 6 7 6  
Oporto 67

#### NEW AND ELEGANT.

#### JOHN TURNBULL,

(From the House of Messrs. Alexander Allan and Co.)

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business in that shop possessed by the late Mr William Dick, being the third below the Cross-Well, south side of the High Street, with a very Extensive and Elegant Assortment of every article in the WOOLLEN-DRAPERY, HATTER, and HOISERY Branches, purchased by himself, in London, Manchester, Leeds, and other manufacturing towns.

J. T. having paid the utmost attention in selecting his goods, he can with confidence assure the Public, that they are of superior quality to what is generally to be met with; and, as he is determined to sell on remarkable low terms, flatters himself with securing a continuance of the favours of those who are pleased to honour him with their orders; and, having established a correspondence with the first houses in London, &c. the Public may depend, that no pains shall be wanting to have every article in his line of the very best quality, and newest taste.

Those who have been in the custom of frequenting the shop will highly honour J. T. by a continuance of their favours.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

Edinburgh, Oct. 20. 1798.

#### ENGLISH & IRISH STATE-LOTTERIES, 1798.

ENGLISH STATE-LOTTERY | IRISH STATE-LOTTERY

Begins Drawing Feb. 11. 1798. Begins Drawing Nov. 19.

#### THE TICKETS,

##### Halves, Quarters, Eighths, & Sixteenths.

Are now Selling, in great Variety of Numbers, and on the lowest terms.

The Money for the Prizes paid on demand, by

HORNSBY & CO. STOCK-BROKERS, At their old-established STATE-LOTTERY OFFICE, (Licensed pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

#### Opposite the Royal Exchange, London;

##### ALSO AT—

Mess. Trewman and Son's Exeter;

And at Mr. Thomas Billings, Liverpool.

No. 23,346, a PRIZE of L. 20,000,

In the last ENGLISH State Lottery, was Sold by Mess. Hornsby and Co.

In One Quarter, One Eighth, & Ten Sixteenths.

And, in the last IRISH State Lottery, the following Prizes were Sold at this Office:

No. 3,756,

## CAIRO.

(FROM A FRENCH PAPER.)

As it is generally acknowledged that Buonaparte is in possession of Cairo, a few words about that city may not be uninteresting.

Cairo is an immense city; it would be wrong, however, to compare it to any of our European capitals. It is neither decorated by regular squares, regular streets, or elegant public buildings; on the contrary, the streets are dirty, narrow, and winding; and, as they are not paved, the motley multitude of men, camels, asses, and dogs that crowd and confuse them, keeps a filthy dust continually flying about, to which succeeds a fetid mud when any of the inhabitants attempt to sprinkle water before their doors. Contrary to the Oriental customs, the houses are from two to three stories high, and covered with flat roofs. On these terraces, which are ornamented with orange and pomegranate trees, the women are wont to take the bath without running any risk of being overlooked, except by the public heralds, who, from the top of the spiny turrets, summon the people to their devotions.

There are in Cairo 300 mosques, the greater number of which are embellished with spires or turrets of a light airy construction, and surrounded with galleries. They throw a very agreeable variety over a city where all the roofs are platforms. It is from thence that nearly 800 voices cry aloud five times a day, and at the same instant, in all the quarters of the city, to call the inhabitants to the performance of their religious duties. The ringing of bells is in execration among the Turks. They pretend that bells offend the ear without making any impression upon the heart. This opinion they hold from their legislator; who, desirous that every thing should have an end and object in his system of religion, in order to impress at the same time the mind and the senses, rejected the use of the trumpet adopted among the Jews, the rattle of the Idolaters, and the bell of the Christians, and employed the human voice; judiciously thinking that this vehicle would make a more lively impression on the mind of man than the noisy tinkling of brute brats; and he had brought to him from Heaven a formula favourable to his designs.

The Castle of Cairo, built upon a steep and craggy rock, encompassed with thick walls supported by massive towers, was of considerable strength before the invention of gunpowder. But as it is commanded by an adjacent mountain, it could not, even for the space of two hours, resist the fire of an ordinary battery. This castle contains the old ruinous palace of the Egyptian Sultan, the manufactory where is made the rich tapestry which l'Emir Haag (or the Prince of the Caravan) brings yearly to Mecca; also the palace of the Pacha, the hall of the Divan, the mint, and the famous well of Joseph. This well, which some pretend had been made by the son of Jacob, and others by a Vizir of the same name under the reign of Saladdin, is 280 feet in depth, and 42 in circumference; it is surrounded by a stair-case in the whole of its length, the descent of which is so easy that camels and oxen go down it without the least difficulty.

Cairo is three leagues in circumference; but within this enclosure there are a number of gardens, back-yards and unoccupied grounds, together with large heaps of ruins. Travellers differ much in their opinions respecting its population; according to Baron Tott it amounts to 700,000 souls; while Volney brings it only to 250,000. But it is difficult to ascertain it with any strict precision, as the Mussulmen labour under a superstitious prejudice against all kind of counting, and therefore keep no registers, either of births, deaths, or marriages.

Among the curiosities that arrest the attention of a traveller in this city may be numbered the prodigious quantity of hideous dogs that everywhere infest the streets—kites that hover over the houses, annoying the inhabitants with their importunate and lugubrious cries. Instead of destroying either of them, the Mussulmen hold them in profound respect, feed them with what falls from their tables, and sometimes go even so far as to found hospitals for the reception of straggling dogs!

Another strange phenomenon to be remarked in this city is, the prodigious number of blind persons who are everywhere to be met with. "Among 200 persons," says Volney, "it is not uncommon to find 20 of them blind, 10 blind of one eye, and 20 with their eyes enflamed and reddened over with purulent foy." The primary cause of this disease is supposed to be the predominance of saline particles in the air, which particularly abound in Delta; and the secondary causes are, the filthiness of the Egyptians and the quality of their food.

In a climate scorched by the sun, water is the first of all necessities. . . . The Nile alone, unaided by the heavens, furnishes water to the Egyptians. It is therefore with well-grounded reason, that the Egyptians have from time immemorial entertained, and still do entertain, the most awful veneration for the Nile, which they call their "Holy and blessed Nurse." They anciently established festivals in its honour, and raised altars to it as to their Gods, or as to the most powerful agent of their divinity; and indeed, without the benefit of the Nile what would become of Egypt? What would it be but a long valley of barren lands, the abode of tigers and other wild beasts. . . . By the help of the Nile, it becomes the most fertile and the most irriguous soil in the world.

During the first days of the month of June the Nile begins to swell, but its increase is scarcely sensible till about the 24th. At that period its waters begin to thicken and grow muddy, and become of a reddish colour; it continues to swell till towards the end of August, and frequently until the middle of September. Repeated and sure experience proves that the degree of inundation most favourable to the fertility of the soil, is from eighteen to twenty-four feet. When it has attained this height the people abandon themselves to the utmost joy; they dance, laugh, drink, and form water parties. Gaiety and mirth universally prevail. They congratulate each other, and songs, expressive of their joy, resound on every side. The inundation continues till the autumnal equinox. During this season Egypt resembles a vast sea, on the surface of which are float towns, villages, and an infinite number of boats of all forms and sizes. At the equinox the Nile begins to decrease, and at the end of the month it returns to its channel.

Thus Buonaparte must have arrived at Alexandria at the time when the river began to swell, and at Cairo at the moment of its greatest rise. It naturally follows from this, that he must have arrived at the latter city by boats, and that if he engaged the forces of the Beys

he must have traversed round the pyramids in boats, if he has made the tour of them. Another consequence of it is, that the French by whom he is accompanied, will enjoy a delicious spring, while we are chilled by the frosts of winter. *Cuique suum et labori merces.*

## FAIRS IN SCOTLAND IN NOVEMBER.

Day.	Edinburgh	Livington	Day.
15	Elton	Langholm	21
16	Falkirk	Longside	27
17	Fife	Machline	7
18	Ford	Melrose	20
19	Ford	Melrose	8
20	Ford	Melrose	22
21	Foulis	Moffat	13
22	Galloway	Newton Douglas	7
23	Galloway	North Berwick	29
24	Galloway	Ochtergaven	15
25	Galloway	Old Deer	22
26	Galloway	Oldhamstocks	6
27	Galloway	Paisley	8
28	Galloway	Peebles	20
29	Galloway	Peterhead	6
30	Galloway	Rothay	7
31	Galloway	Ruthven	22
1	Galloway	Sandquhar	12
2	Galloway	Stirling	1
3	Galloway	Strathaven	1
4	Galloway	Strathmiglo	2
5	Galloway	Strichen	13
6	Galloway	Stewarton	16
7	Galloway	St Fergus	29
8	Galloway	Wigtown	9
9	Galloway	Linlithgow	2

## SEQUESTRATIONS, &amp;c.

Oct. 21.—**BENJAMIN ROBERTSON**, Merchant in Sanquhar.—Creditors to meet in Robert Colvin's, innkeeper there, on the 2d November, at noon, to chuse an interim factor; and on the 23d November, to name a trustee.

Creditors of **JOHN SHOOT**, Tanane and Cattle-dealer in Hard- acres, to meet in Thomas Johnston's, innkeeper at Orange- house, on the 21st October, at eleven A. M. to consider on an offered composition of 7s. in the pound.

—**ALEXANDER BIRNIE**, late Writer in Alloa, to see a scheme of the second division in the Sheriff Clerk's Office there till the 24th November;—to receive the said dividend on the 25th November.

—**MARGARET McCULLOCH**, Merchant in Newton-Douglas, to meet in John Black's, vintner there, on the 14th November, at noon, to consider on an offered composition. Examination of **JOHN MORISON**, Merchant in Perth, on the 1st and 17th November, at noon, in the Sheriff Court Room there.—Creditors to meet in Duncan McDonald's, vintner, Perth, on the 19th November, to give instructions to the trustee.—Claims to be lodged before 4th July.

—**JOHN and WILLIAM DONALD**, Merchants, Greenock, on the 10th November, in the Sheriff Court Hall, Paisley.—Creditors to meet in Claud Currie's, vintner in Glasgow, on the 24th November, at noon, to give instructions to the trustee.—Claims to be lodged before the 31st May.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be Sold by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, on Thursday the 15th day of November next, at 6 o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATE of KINCARDINE, with the extensive Woods thereof, and certain Crofts, within the Burgh of Ochterter, lying in the parishes of Blackford and Ochterter, and shire of Perth, halfway between Perth and Stirling.

The Lands are of great extent, and capable, as the lands of that vicinity are well known to be, of very great improvement at a moderate expence; and there are excellent situations for a mansion-house, and great scope for laying out pleasure ground.

The present rent is about 400l. and the leases expire at 1802. It affords a freehold qualification in the county.

The title-deeds, rentals, and leases are in the hands of Mr. Campbell, St. James's Square, to whom any offer for a private bargain, previous to the day of Sale, may be sent.

## SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLLSHIRE.

To be Sold, under the Authority of the Court of Session, with in the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, upon Wednesday the 21st of November 1798, betwixt the hours of five and seven in the afternoon.

THE ESTATE of EDERLINE, lying in the parish of Kilmichael Glascur, and district and county of Argyle, in the following lots, and at the upset price after mentioned, as the proven values thereof, viz.

Lot I.—Containing about 5033 acres, whereof 415 are arable, and 378 meadow and pasture, consists of the LANDS of EDERLINE, with the Public House at the Ford, and the Mill of Ederline; the Lands of GARVALT, with the Parks of Croft Finday and Stronmore; the Two FINCHARNS and KILLINUR, with the Piece of Ground called CRUACHNURE; also the SUPERIORITIES of the Lands of INVER-REA, CRAREA, and GARVACHIE.

The lands of Ederline and Garvachie, with the parks above mentioned, and Cruchnure, hold of a subject superior, for payment of a very small feu-duty. The other lands in this lot hold of the Crown, and with the superiorities annexed to it, entitle the purchaser to a Freehold Qualification. The teinds of the whole of these lands, as well as of the other lands composing the estate, were long ago valued by the Subcommissioners of the Presbytery of Argyle, and a decree of approbation thereof has lately been obtained.

The free rent of the lands in this lot, as proven in the sale; is L. 468 4 4 10-12ths.

And the proven value thereof, including that upon the freehold qualification and woods upon Ederline, also the privilege of purchasing the teinds, is L. 13026 29 6

Upon this lot the mansion house of the estate stands, which is set to Mrs Campbell for three years, at the rent of 20l. and which rent is neither included in the value nor in the rental; on this account the lot is the more valuable.

Lot II.—Containing about 6000 acres, whereof 200 are arable, and 850 pasture and meadow, comprehends the Breavilie, Brevoille, and Craigievar, (except Cruchnure, a part of the latter thrown into Lot I.)

These lands hold also of a subject superior.

The free rent thereof is L. 1276 19 11 2-12ths.

And the proven value, including the wood upon Breavilie, with the privilege of purchasing the teinds, is L. 7516 4 7 5-12ths.

Lot III.—Is composed of the Lands of Gortanagour, Dryenlia, Inverea, Crarea and Garvachie, Stronebalach, Gallanichbeg, and Fearline (with the exception of the Superiorities of Inverea, Crarea, and Garvachie.)

These lands hold in like manner of a subject superior; and with respect to Inverea, Crarea, and Garvachie, as the superiorities thereof are now disjoined therefrom, and attached to Lot I. for the purpose of giving a qualification thereto, they are made to hold of the purchaser of that lot for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

With regard to Fearline, there is an heritable right to the parsonage teinds thereof. The teinds of the other lands are valued, as before mentioned.

The proven rental of this lot is L. 1450 9 0 10-12ths.

And the proven value thereof, and of the woods, with the privilege of purchasing the teinds, is L. 13195 14 6 3-12ths.

The whole of this property is very low rented, and as hardly any of the leases over it exceed three years from Whitstable last, the value will rise very considerably from the purchaser having almost immediate access, and from the goodness of the soil, which, in some places, is very fertile. The situation of the estate, lying betwixt Lochinve and Lochow, only seven miles distant from Inverary on the north, and on the south only six miles from the Crinan Canal, makes access exceedingly easy, and the market very near.

There is an excellent mansion-house upon Lot I. with suitable offices and pleasure grounds;—fresh water and salt water fish are in the greatest profusion, as is game of every denomination; and, in short, a property seldom occurs possessing greater advantages.

The articles and conditions of sale, abstract of the judicial rental, and the title-deeds, are to be seen at the office of Mr. Alexander Stevenson, Deputy Clerk of Session; and for further particulars intending purchasers may apply to Cornelius Elliot, writer to the signet, agent in the sale, or to Neil McGilbey, writer in Inverary, judicial factor upon the estate.

Thus Buonaparte must have arrived at Alexandria at the time when the river began to swell, and at Cairo at the moment of its greatest rise. It naturally follows from this, that he must have arrived at the latter city by boats, and that if he engaged the forces of the Beys

## SALE OF A FARM IN THE COUNTY OF ANGUS.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 19th day of December 1798, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon.

THE LANDS of LEDCRIEFF, in the parish of Lundie, consisting of about 175 acres of arable and improvable ground, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres of planting, of which three are hard wood, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres of pasture, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres of dry improvable moor, in all 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, or thereby, and presently possessed by Mr James Smith, whose lease expires at Martindale next, but who has been allowed to continue in possession for another year, under particular restrictions, and at the rent of 400l. Sterling. These lands lie about three miles from Cupar of Angus, 13 from Perth, and 12 from Dundee, on the turnpike road from Cupar to Dundee, where lime is easily procured; and they are not above five miles from marble pits.

The farm slopes to the south and south-west, so gently as to be worked with an ordinary strength, and is capable of being cultivated to great advantage, by the improved mode of husbandry with drill crops, as also of being water-fatted in several several places; and it is already nearly inclosed with dry stone dykes.

The extent, situation, and capability of improvement render this an extremely eligible purchase for any person wishing to reside upon and farm the property. And, in the event of its being let for a term of years, a considerable rise of rent may undoubtedly be expected.

A sketch of this farm may be seen in the hands of Mr Charles Hay of Beachill, writer in Cupar of Angus, or Mr William Watson of Auchtertyre. And the tenant will show the grounds and marches.

For further particulars, application may be made to Hugh Bremner, accomptant, Ramsay Garden, Edinburgh, who will receive private offers before the day of sale.

## COUNTY AND TOWN OF ELGIN.

To be sold by public auction, in the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinr. on the 20th of Nov. next, at six o'clock in the evening, in One Lot, as formerly advertised, or in the following Lots, as intending purchasers may incline—

THE ESTATES of LEUCHARS, DUNKINTY, ST. ANDREWS, CALCOATS, and HARVIESHAUGH, situated in the parishes of Elgin, Urquhart, and St Andrew's.

I. THE MANSION, OFFICES, and MAINS of LEUCHARS, with Lands round the same, containing 402 A. 1 R. 21 F.

The rents paid by tenants amount to L. 374 13 1. The proprietor occupies lands, valued at 15s.

Nursery ground and small garden 39 2 4

And there are 37 A. 3 R. 36 F. of plantations and belts, valued at 18 19 9

L. 438 2 2

The Mansion House is substantial and commodious, the Offices ample and lately built, the soil of the lands rich and fertile.

The purchaser of this lot will have a freehold qualification, as the next lot is to hold of him.

II. THOSE PARTS of the Lands of Lencharr called Backleys, Milntown, Rome and Wiseman's Croft, containing 298 A. 2 R. 22 F. set in lease to tenants for 248l. 13s. 8d. Sterling; and 16 A. or thereby of clumps and plantations, valued at 8l. Sterling.

These lands may be an exclusive right in the extensive moors of Leven, which may be improved to advantage. If they are divided, each lot will have a large and valuable share.

The public burdens affecting them amount only to 3l. 3s. 10d. 8-12ths Sterling.

IV. THE MAINS of DUNKINTY, ORLEYHILL, and others, form a rich field, and have a beautiful situation for building.—Rent 12l. 16s. 8d. besides 15s. as the value put on a small plantation.

V. ST. ANDREWS, KIRKTOWN, and KIRKHILL.—

Contents, 103 A.